The Bombay Gazette.

145

No. 7,155.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Galle	24
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from there by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

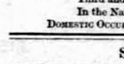
Up.			Down.		
	Feb.	Feb.		Feb.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	„ 26	„ Fao	28	„ 14
„ Gundur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Gundur	9	23
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 300 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents. Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD, Pryce, Master Attendant.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICE.—MASULIPATAM PORT LIGHT.—The Port Lantern of Masulipatam having been partially destroyed by fire, no light will be exhibited from the Flag-staff at that Port till further Notice.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE, Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 9th January 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H The Duke of Edinburgh.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Dressing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muisical Boxes carefully repaired FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co. Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patock, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16 0
	Black Silk Velvet	
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14 0
	Black Silk	10 0
	Drab Felt	
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns Rs. 1 per Yard.	
Apollo House		BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SHIP "KRISHNA," having arrived with Cargo ex "Memnon," 9th January 1869, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co. Bombay, 15th February 1869.

ENGINEERS' and SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.

IMPORTED BY THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THESE ARE WARRANTED BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND MAY ALWAYS BE RELIED ON.

THEODOLITES. Rs. a.

Five-Inch Transit Theodolites, of perfect workmanship, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 30 seconds, clamp and tangent screw adjustments, &c., by Elliott	500 0
Six-Inch do. do., divided to 20 seconds, by Elliott	600 0
Five-Inch do. do., by Adie, complete	425 0
Six-Inch Extended Plotting Theodolite, divided on silver to 30 seconds, with triangular locking-plate, &c., by Elliott	500 0

LEVELS AND LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS.

Ten-Inch Dumpy or Gravett's Level, by Elliott	230 0
Fourteen-Inch ditto ditto	255 0
Ten-Inch ditto ditto with silver ring compass	250 0
Fourteen-Inch ditto ditto with silver ring compass	275 0

*** If by Troughton and Simms an extra Rs. 25.

Ten-inch "Y" Level with silver ring compass and tripod stand, by Elliott 180 0

Spring Draining Level which pole stand, by Troughton and Simms 50 0

Adie's Pocket Level and Clinometer, by Elliott, in mahogany case 36 0

Spirit Levels, with brass mountings, adjusting screws, and best compound tubes, in oak case, by Elliott. Eight-inch Rs. 15; ten-inch Rs. 18; twelve-inch 20 0

Spirit Levels, mounted in Mahogany frames with brass top-plate:—ten-inch Rs. 6; twelve-inch Rs. 7; fourteen-inch 8; sixteen-inch Rs. 10; eighteen-inch 12 0

Bow's Instantaneous Level and Gradient Indicator. This instrument will be found serviceable where expedition is of importance, as in flying surveys, &c. 7 0

Dupuy's Measurer. The Measurer will be found extremely useful where more cumbrous surveying instruments cannot be employed, as by Travellers and Engineer Officers during siege operations, &c. Complete with instructions. 32 0

Clinometers of solid Brass with graduated arc, in case 33 0

Levelling Staves, Sopwith's fourteen feet 52 8

Ditto with painted scale 52 8

Levelling Books, Metallic, in cloth, with pencil 2 8

Field Books, Penny's Metallic 2 0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, &c

Prismatic Compass, three inch, by Elliott, with azimuth glasses, tripod stand with ball and socket joint, and leather sling case	85 0
Ditto ditto three and a half inch, with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case, with tripod stand, complete, by Stanley	105 0
Ditto ditto four inch	135 0
Pocket Sextant with three-inch telescope and leather case.	85
Optical Squares, of perfect workmanship, in morocco leather case, by Elliott	18 0

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Rosewood Electrum-Bound Tray Case, containing a full set of best Instruments by Elliott	185 0
Rosewood Electrum-Bound Tray Case, best Electrum instruments by Elliott	135 0
Rosewood Electrum-Bound Tray Case, best Electrum instruments by Elliott	115 0
Mahogany Tray Case, containing best Electrum instruments by Elliott	65 0
Mahogany Tray Case, containing best-quality Brass instruments by Elliott	50 0
Rosewood Tray Case, containing London-made Electrum instruments	50 0
Mahogany Tray Case, containing London-made Electrum instruments	42 0
Walnutwood Tray Case, containing Electrum patent tabular instruments	45 0
Mahogany Tray Case, containing the same as the above without the Proportional Compass	32 0
Walnutwood Tray Case, containing Electrum patent tabular instruments	15 0
Mahogany Case, containing the same as the foregoing, the instruments being of Brass	9 8
Mahogany Case, containing a pair of Brass patent tubular Dividers with pen and pencil leg, Wheel-pen, Drawing-pen, and Boxwood Scale	
Pocket Set, morocco leather case, containing the following best Electrum instruments by Stanley:—A pair 4½ inch sector-jointed Dividers with pen leg, pencil leg, and lengthening bar, Hair Dividers, Ink and Pencil Bows, Drawing-pen, Pricker, and Ivory Protractor	45 0

*** Particulars of contents of the above cases on application.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS.

Proportional Compass, best Electrum, in morocco case, by Elliott	28 0
Ditto ditto with rack adjustment	38 0
Proportional Compass, Electrum London made, in case	18 0
Ditto ditto with rack adjustment	22 0
Pillar and Turn-in Compass, best Electrum, by Elliott, with ink and pencil points to draw out, forming a pocket set of instruments, in case	30 0
Ditto ditto Electrum, London-made, in case	18 0
Napier's Compass, with revolving pen and pencil points, best Electrum, by Elliott, in case	30 0
Ditto ditto London-made, in case	18 0
Portable Beam Compass, to fit on flexible bar, for drawing large circles and curves, with pen and pencil points and fine adjustment, best Electrum, in case, by Elliott	35 0
Ditto ditto Electrum, London-made, with needle points, in case	22 0
Dividers, Six-inch, Sector-jointed with pen leg, pencil leg, and lengthening bar, best Electrum, by Elliott	20 0
Ditto Electrum, London-made	15 0
Hair Dividers, best Electrum, by Elliott	8 0
Ditto ditto London-made	6 8
Bow-pen or Bow-Pencil, best Electrum, by Elliott—Each	6 8
Ditto London-made	4 12
Spring Bow Pens, Pencil or Divider, by Elliot—Each	6 8
A set consisting of Spring Bow Pen, Pencil, and Divider, in case, plain pattern	7 0
Pocket Dividers, with sheath, best Electrum, by Elliot, 4, 4½, or 5 inch—Each	7 8
Plain Dividers, brass, London-made—Each	2 0
Drawing-pens, best Electrum, Ivory handle and lifting nib, by Elliott—Each	5 8
Ditto ditto Electrum, London-made	3 8
Ditto ditto with fixed nib	1 0
Wheel-pen, best Electrum, with box of six assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10 0
Ditto New pattern, London made, with six spare Wheels	5 8
Double Road Pen, by Elliott	8 0
Ivory-handled Pricker, by Elliott	3 0

SCALES, RULES, AND MEASURES.

Architects' Scales, Boxwood, by Elliott.—Each	5 0
Hoffatt's Scales divided on cardboard, set of twelve in a case	9 0
Marquois Scales, Electrum, by Elliott, in polished mahogany case—Per set	60 0
Ditto ditto, thick Boxwood, by Elliott, in case—Per set	10 0
Plotting Scales, twelve inch, Ivory, by Elliott, a set of six with offsets, in case	70 0
Ditto Boxwood, by Elliott	25 8
The new Triangular Plotting Scale, six scales on one twelve-inch, with offset	9 8
Protractor, Howlett's Circular, with arms, vernier and screw tangent, in case, by Elliott	90 0
Ditto plain six-inch Electrum, by Elliott	28 0
Ditto ditto brass	22 8
Ditto Howlett's Semi-circular, with arms and vernier, in case, by Elliott	65 0
Ditto Plain, six-inch, Electrum, in case, by Elliott	20 0
Ditto ditto five-inch ditto	16 0
Ditto ditto six-inch, Brass, in case, by Elliott	16 8
Ditto ditto five-inch ditto	12 8
Ditto six-inch, Ivory, by Elliott	5 8
Ditto ditto Boxwood, ditto	4 0
Sectors, Ivory, by Elliott, from Rs. 60 to	15 0
Pocket Rules, Ivory, one foot, four-fold, for the waistcoat pocket; from Rs. 4 to	6 8
Ditto Boxwood	1 8
Ditto Ivory, two feet, four-fold, by Buck	14 0
Ditto Boxwood, ditto, with Electrum joints, bevilled edges, and ten different scales, from fifteths upwards, by Buck	5 8
Parallel Rulers, six-inch, Ivory, by Elliott	6 0
Ditto ditto Ebony, from 6 to 24 inch Rs. 2 to	8 0
Ditto ditto ditto London-made Rs. 1-8 to	5 0
The Opisometer, a convenient little instrument for measuring Curves on Maps	3 8
Brass Rolling Parallel Ruler in Mahogany cases, by Elliott:—6 inch Rs. 12, 9 inch Rs. 15, 12 inch Rs. 20, 15 inch Rs. 24, 18 inch Rs. 28, 21 inch Rs. 33, 24 inch Rs. 38, 30 inch Rs. 48.	
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers, with Ivory graduated edges, by Elliott:—6 inch Rs. 8, 9 inch Rs. 12-8, 12 inch Rs. 16-8, 15 inch Rs. 21, 18 inch Rs. 25, 21 inch Rs. 28, 24 inch Rs. 33, 30 inch Rs. 42.	
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers, by Elliott;—6 inch Rs. 5, 9 inch Rs. 8, 12 inch Rs. 11, 15 inch Rs. 14, 18 inch Rs. 16, 21 inch Rs. 18, 24 inch Rs. 21, 30 inch Rs. 27.	
Chesterman's Metallic Measuring Tapes, in leather case, with folding handles, 33 feet Rs. 5, 50 feet Rs. 6, 66 feet Rs. 8, 100 feet Rs. 10.	
Chesterman's Measuring Chains, with Arrows—	

Tempered Steel.		Iron.
Rs.		Rs. a.
33 Feet	7	5 0
50 „	12	8 0
66 „	15	10 0
100 „	18	14 0

T SQUARES, TRIANGLES, AND CURVES.

T Squares, Peartree, with inlet brass edges, by Tachet, per foot	4 0
Ditto Ebony by Elliott, per foot	3 0
Ditto Mahogany, Taper, with Ebony edges, per foot	2 8
Ditto Plain Peartree—prices according to make.	
Set Squares in Peartree, Ebony, and Metal, from	0 8
French Curves, Peartree—Each	1 0
Railway Curves, a set of 24, assorted from No. 3 to 50, of Zinc, in case, by Elliott	40 0
Steel Straight Edges, to 6 feet; per foot	2 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

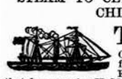
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Emeu," (1,588 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 19th February, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent. 13th February 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 20th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda," (1873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain N. W. Hazelwood, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th February 1869.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT WANTED for a First Class retail business. Address Crystal, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Oriental Press," Bombay, has this day appointed Mr. James Pearse to the entire management and control of the business of the above Press. Bombay, 15th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Information is required respecting Mr. Frederick Milsom, Civil Engineer, who was last heard of at Bandora in June 1863. Any person giving definite intelligence of him to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co. Bombay, 15th February 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on Monday the 22nd instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Hemp), Mats, Yards, Iron, Lead and Lead Pipe, Old Copper Cases, Casks Tins, Gram Boxes, also Fittings, Tanks Iron, &c., returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant late I. N., Marine Storekeeper. Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th February 1869.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 159 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidator's account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, on Thursday the 18th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and adopting the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators. Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Second and Final Distribution of Assets is hereby given amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 2 2/16 (Rupees Two and Annas Two) per Share subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment on account of all debts due from them) will be made on and after Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators. Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, held at the office of the undersigned on Wednesday the 10th February 1869, the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held 18th January 1869, were unanimously confirmed:—

"That the fee payable on the transfer of shares in the Company be altered from Rupees Ten to Rupees Five, and that Clause 19 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership be altered accordingly."

"That the Directors of the Company be empowered to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company, upon the credit or security of the property and funds of the Company, to an amount not exceeding Rupees 25,000; and for this purpose to add the following Clause to the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company:—

"57 A.—The Board of Directors shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company, upon the credit or security of the funds and property of the Company, either by way of mortgage, or by issue of bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations, at any time, and in form and manner, and for any amount which the Board may from time to time determine, provided that the amount outstanding upon any bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations issued by the Board of Directors under this Clause shall at no time exceed Rupees Twenty-five Thousand."

The following Resolutions were then put to the Meeting and passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Esq.—"That the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 24th September 1868 be and is hereby rescinded, viz:—'That the 41 shares held by the Company be not sold for the present.'"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq., and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee Dhondee, Esq.—"That the Directors are at liberty to dispose of 29 shares out of the 41 held by the Company either by private contract or public sale to the highest bidder or bidders to be applied to payment of the Dividend declared at the Annual General Meeting, 24th September 1869."—Carried unanimously.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers. Bombay, 10th February 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary. Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Experienced MASONRY INSPECTORS, who have been accustomed to Railway work, may hear of employment on application to H. P. LE MESURIER, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Byculla Villa, Bombay. Applications to be accompanied by copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Batliwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE. 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL, No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knicker Stockings for Shikaring, per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated Merino Vests under Vests	4½	
Silk and Cotton	6	„ 8
India Gauze	7	„ 8
Grey Merino	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 35, 60,	63	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Round Street Scarf	3	0
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, in Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	16	„ 30
„ „ Enameled

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Old and New Elphinstones and Colabas at advanced rates. Market active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	299
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1255
1,680,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	805
1,020,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	315
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	250	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	...	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
237,500	5,500	5,000	100ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	1,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	13⅓	Alliance Spinning	1675
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1080
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500 Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	200	25	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100 May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150 Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dent'y B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200 Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250 Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200 May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400 ...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	150 Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'le B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,000	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,000	...	Iron Shipping	290
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¼
Five per cent	107½
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dhollera Bhownuggur	233 to 235
Vingoria	240 to 242
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 270
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	274 to 275
Hingunghat	287 to 288
Broach	N G. 277 to 278
Do.	M.G. 289 to 290
Veeravul	289 to 291
Khandeish Barsee	270 to 272

Ready sales 3,550 Candies. Market firm.

CALCUTTA.—10TH FEBRUARY 1869.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-4 and 5-2 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 to 4-14; Public Works 5 per cents. at Rs. 4-0 premium; 5 per cents. of 1859-60, at Rs. 8-8 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 12-12 premium.

The transactions in shares were reported as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,699 1,696½, and again at Rs. 1,690

National Bank shares, at Rs. 138.

East India Railway Stock, yesterday, at Rs. 240 for £20.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 205.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, a large batch at Rs. 70 and a small lot at Rs. 72.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Wilkinson, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Shortland, Lieutenant, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Travers, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.

Cadell, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.

Walter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Hand, Major, 82nd Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.

Newmarch, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bhundara, Central Provinces.

Finch, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Ahmednuggur.

Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajkote.

Wintle, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.

Richmond, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Rose, Major, 4th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Cannanore.

Marshall, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Trichinopoly.

Baldwin, S., Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, on duty, from Allahabad.

Campbell, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Beypore.

Young, Colonel, Commanding 1st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Beypore.

Dumaresq, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Malta.

Ducat, Captain, 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Shanly, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.

Philipps, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Forster, Brigadier General, Inspector R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

Straper, Surgeon, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Kirkee.

Maiden, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

French, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

Shortland, Lieutenant, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Beypore.

Gear, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Cadell, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

Olden, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England (on the 17th.)

Davidson, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England (on the 17th.)

Dela Voye, Lieutenant, 90th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England (on the 17th.)

Hereford, Captain, 19th Regiment, to join, to Bangalore.

Mein, Brigadier General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

Kerrien, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Kamptee.

Kearney, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to Europe (on the 17th.)

Richmond, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England, (on the 17th.)

Bray, Riding Master, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 17th).

Howard, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Shore, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England (on the 17th.)

Young, Colonel, Commanding 1st Regiment N. I., to join, to Kamptee.

Ducat, Captain, 106th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Stockwell, Captain, Director Gymnastics in India, on duty, to Madras.

Philipps, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	28 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
auritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Krishna (s)	Bonfellow	Suez, Feb. 3.
	Sophia Joakim		Calcutta, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Boxford	Lang	Liverpool.
	Desdemona	Deslandes	Rangoon.
	Shawool Aweed	Nacoda	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Daniell Rankin, Hartnell, to Liverpool.

Ship Migrater, Stra hlendorff, to Mauritius via Kurrachee.

Saint James, Hartfield, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bombay Castle, for the Red Sea.

Steamer Phlox, for Malabar Coast and Goa.

Steamer Krishna, for Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 9 India (s) ..... Baxter ..... Bombay, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9 Futhel Reymany ..... —— ..... ——

Audawan ..... —— ..... ——

Bacchus ..... —— ..... ——

Mary ..... —— ..... ——

10 Sattara (s) ..... —— ..... ——

Jorgen Bruhn ..... —— ..... ——

Sumatra ..... —— ..... ——

Jeanne D'Arc ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 9 Assens ..... Jepsin ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 12 Camila ..... Minto ..... Rangoon.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the G. I. P. and other Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.
(Pianoforte.)

The Concert will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

TICKETS—FOUR RUPEES,

to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s Rampart Row; or at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

*** Signor INZOLI begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Singing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLCLOUGH—February 15th, at Byculla, the wife of W. Colclough, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GREGORY—February 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Gregory, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Assam, of a daughter.

HALLIDAY—February 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th Bengal European Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—ATKINSON—February 8th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., John, second surviving son of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Chilboldon, Hants, to Annie Julia, second daughter of Colonel F. D. Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

WOOD—February 6th, at No. 40, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, William Wood, Esq., 3rd son of the late Colonel Thos. Wood, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, aged 62 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PEDDIE—February 10th, at Allahabad, the wife of Graham Peddie, C.E., E. I. R., of a son.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—January 30th, at Fort Attock, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Campbell, Staff Corps, Commandant Fort Attock, and formerly of the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers, aged 45.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

THE recognition by the Syndicate of the Bombay University of St. Mary's Institution as a college for degrees in arts must be regarded as a striking fact in the educational movement. Scarcely more than five years have elapsed since the founding of this educational establishment in Byculla by the Jesuits, and already there are enrolled within it a larger number of pupils than all the other Christian educational institutions in the city. The staff of Professors provided for the institution will be transferred to St Xavier's College as soon as that building is completed, which it probably will be by the end of May next. The Romanists have taken the lead in Christian education in Bombay, and the zeal of the promoters, as we see, has rested not until suitable buildings have been provided for carrying out the objects in view. It is creditable to the Roman Catholic community that its members have been able to establish such a school as that of St. Mary's at Byculla, and a college like that of St Xavier on the Esplanade. If the teaching capacity of the College professors is only equal to the activity of those who have established the College, success must follow the efforts put forth to advance the rising generation of the Catholic community. And not this only, but as already the walls of St. Mary's are known to contain many children of Protestant parents, so it is to be presumed that the College—the only college for Christians—will receive a large number of Protestant pupils. Whether this is to be considered a good thing in itself, we leave the different denomination of Protestants to determine. All that we can pretend to decide is that, as advanced education can only be secured by seeking it in a Roman Catholic College, parents and friends may feel compelled to send children there.

But the establishment of St. Xavier's College, while it points to the zeal and energy of the Roman Catholics, points also to the lukewarmness of other denominational Christians. In numbers, in respectability, and in social position, we presume that the Protestant young of this city are not behind the Roman Catholics. Then why, we ask, is there nothing more to be had for Protestant children than a few poor elementary schools, and these maintained in buildings that, while they do not afford a permanent guarantee of their own existence, swallow up a considerable portion of the funds in the way of "housekeeping?" We may be told that the "pressure of the times" has made charitable men close their pockets and place a screw on their benevolence; that the Romish priesthood have a way of their own of gathering "Peter's pence" and charitable donations; that Christian European education is not sufficiently advanced in Bombay to require High Schools and Colleges. There may be just a grain of truth in these excuses, but we cannot help thinking that European education—Protestant education, since there must be sectional differences—is again declining; or if not declining, it can scarcely be said to be advancing as it ought. A city unprovided with educational buildings for any important class of its young cannot be said to be very active in promoting education. Our friends, the Roman Catholics, see and acknowledge this, hence their haste to build large permanent schools and a handsome permanent college.

The Fort Christian Schools, about which the public have heard so much in connection with the Cathedral improvements, is still in the throes of a dilemma, waiting for a deliverance by the Judges of the High Court. On Saturday last the *tents* of this institution were pitchforked into a corner of the Esplanade to make room for the new University building. We ask, where is the Christian zeal of those who should look to this most admirable school and provide it with a local habitation? Where are the friends of Protestant education whose generous aid is required to help the lady in charge of this school. The Romanists do not manage their educational affairs in this way. Wherever one turns Catholic schools are found to be flourishing; to be regularly visited by the priesthood and supported by the laity.

We trust the contrast now pointed out may not be permitted to continue. Like others, we also look to the fruits of education, and can appreciate what our Scotch and English friends are doing in the way of educating the young of their own classes. We know that progress has been made in the Diocesan School at Byculla, and the Scottish Education Society in Hornby Row. The children are improving. But where are the advanced pupils to be transferred when the schoolmasters have done with them? We will not again enter into the controversy about the Bombay Education Society's Schools at Byculla, having long since discussed the educational system maintained there. Those Schools, we must repeat, stop short where the Roman Catholics march forward. The similarity of the St. Mary's Schools and the Byculla Schools is remarkable as regards the classes of children admitted as boarders. But in point of education the advanced pupils of St. Mary's are permitted and encouraged to go forward, while those of the Byculla Schools are satisfied with the requirements of the Government standards established for schools. We look to see this and many other differences removed with returning activity in Protestant education in Bombay, an activity which we trust will be stimulated by the opening of St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade at the beginning of the South West Monsoon.

THE lull in the discussion of our frontier policy in relation to the military and political progress of Russia does not indicate any diminution in the interest which statesmen and publicists feel in the question. Nor indeed could this be the case where possible issues of such magnitude are dependent on an imbroglio in Europe or the temper of some petty chief in Asia. The absence of public controversy on the subject may be attributed to the present inactivity of the aggressive power, to the happy result of the struggle in Afghanistan, and to the purely domestic character of British politics. On the whole, though it is not pleasant to know that a stubborn and tenacious power is approaching the great mountain barriers of India, we have not much reason to be dissatisfied. It has long been manifest that Russia was determined to push her fortunes in Asia, for we may simply reject as incredible the statements that the recent military operations were undertaken and executed without the sanction of the St. Petersburg Court. The movements, for years past, have been too systematic to be spontaneous; and Europe, accustomed to Russian denials, is not likely to believe them now. They are diplomatic forms which the Russian Government employs when it desires to evade a discussion, and they are always accepted for what they are worth—nothing.

But statesmen and those who help to fashion their views are bound to estimate the present facts at their exact value. What is the existing strength of Russia in Central Asia, and why has she halted in what seemed to be the opening of a victorious career? The present strength of Russia we take to be greater than that of any local, or combination of local powers. The number of her troops—no one entitled to a hearing fixes them higher than 20,000 effectives—would represent a small force if in contact with Europeans, but in contact with the loose levies of the Khanates it is not absolutely or relatively small; since discipline, artillery, leadership augment its actual value more than threefold. Another element of its strength lies in the separation and dissension of adversaries extremely unlikely to combine. Next, although the line, tying the army to its basis, is long, yet it is well-supported by a chain of posts, and does not appear liable to fracture or serious disturbance in any part. Our own experience ought to remind us of the comparative ease with which a nominally small force can maintain a long line, by holding fast to capital points. Hence, we infer, that Russian inactivity cannot properly be attributed either to the weakness of their communications or a disinclination to push forward to the Oxus, but to prudential considerations. The army, we may fairly believe, is able to hold the ground won, and cover the political proceedings needed to consolidate power. In operations of this sort, where invaders are engaged in absorbing territory and in bringing people into subjection, there is always a period when prudence says "halt;" and the statecraft of the soldier is shown in the accuracy with which he seizes the moment. Time is required for the new power to take root in the country, to accustom the inhabitants to its presence, and to turn them to some account. Russia, we apprehend, in Central Asia, is now in that position; and unless forced by extraneous movement into action, we do not think that she will make any fresh effort for some time. But it would be wrong to mistake her military inactivity for weakness, or to regard her as less threatening because she is quiescent. However long she may deem it expedient to repose, however strongly she may desire and encourage commerce with India, we hold it to be indisputable that Russia will ultimately seek to bring her Central Asian army into direct communication with the southern shores of the Caspian Sea, and that our policy should be devised to meet that contingency, and hold our own against its probable consequences. For we cannot consider as serious the notion that any danger at all threatens our empire from the Karakorum frontier. The immense labours required to make invasion possible from the side of the Caspian, would be as nothing to those which would be needed to approximate towards the possibility of attempting to thrust an army into India over the Himalayas. The path of invasion, depend on it, does not lie along the road from Yarkand to Cashmere; while there are two or three practicable ready made lines of operation from the Oxus and the Caspian upon the Indus. Our policy in regard to Afghanistan should be such as to retain that state on our side; and in regard to Cashmere such as would enable us at any moment to extract from its situation all the strategical advantages it affords. Above all things there should be no hasty conduct in any quarter; for we have plenty of time to devise and adopt a wise and deliberate course of policy. As a beginning we might enter into diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia, provided it were thought safe and prudent to have Russian Consuls at Kurrachee and Lahore. That, we presume, is the sole question to determine in discussing the wisdom of the proposed peaceful intercourse; and that is a question which the statesmen of India only are competent to decide.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to present new colours to the 24th Regiment N. I. yesterday evening, and the troops in Poona were to parade in review order, on the general parade ground, for the above purpose.

CAPTAIN G. G. H. FULTON, of the Staff Corps, Quartermaster H. M.'s 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN A. W. H. FINCH, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate. The furlough is to commence from the 17th instant.

THE Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, sanctioned a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Chief of Vinchoor. The money is to be expended on the relief of the distress prevailing in the Chief's territory in consequence of the scarcity.

IT is gratifying to find that the Ameer of Afghanistan is using a portion of the riches, for which he is indebted to the Government of India, in paying off his debts. And he has had the liberality to acknowledge debts incurred by the government of the late Ameer. He is now not only secure on his throne, but solvent, and in a position to deal considerately and conciliatingly with his subjects. One of his latest acts has been to restore jagheers which were confiscated by Mahomed Azim Khan. It appears that the Ameer's valiant son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan, to whom he owes so much of his recent successes, is about to be married, and our correspondent mentions that great preparations were being made at Cabul for the celebration of the event. The abilities of the young Sirdar are conspicuous, but his treatment of prisoners in some instances has shown that he possesses a good share of Afghan cruelty. The relations of Persia with Afghanistan are described by the Governor of Herat as "satisfactory." The road from Herat to Teheran is open. It appears that Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan, son of the ex-Ameer, has sought refuge in Budakhshan, but it is believed the Meer of that state is not at all friendly towards the unfortunate family. Shere Ali Khan proposes to visit Jellalabad.

THE Secretary of State for India, according to a Madras contemporary, has sanctioned the following European establishment for each Presidency for the manufacture of boxer ammunition for Snider rifles:—One chief mechanical engineer to be engaged for a period of five years, salary £350 rising £50 a year till it reaches a maximum of £500. Two assistant mechanical engineers to be engaged for five years, salary £200 rising £10 a year to £300. Two turners and fitters are to be engaged for two years only, in view of possible future reduction—salary £150.

THE Viceroy (says the "Indian Daily News") will not leave Calcutta until about the end of next month, and will then proceed by rail to Umballa, and thence straight on to Simla. His Excellency will halt at Allahabad, which will give an opportunity of conferring with Sir William Muir, and possibly with some Chief Commissioners. There will be a further stay of some few days at Agra, but after that it will be quick travelling to the hills. There will be no interview with Shere Ali until, at earliest, next September. There is no great necessity for any meeting of the kind, and none may come off even next cold season.

THE Supreme Government has received the following telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—"Rain fell pretty freely in Punjab between 27th and 30th January. Favourable reports have been received from the Commissioners of Delhi and Hissar where pressure was most severe. Prices of grain much easier. Wheat in Delhi from 13 to 14½ seers per rupee; in Hissar 10½; in Rohtuk 12; in Goorgaon 12½ to 14."

"WE are glad," says the "Mofussilite" of the 11th, "to know that the country between Delhi and Meerut is one mass of verdure. Those who travelled over it a month ago would be astonished at the change. Where there is no cultivation the ploughs are at work, but there seems no want of healthy cultivation on either side of the railway line, and as far as the eye can reach."

OUDH is fairly entitled (says the "Pioneer") to be called the granary of the North-West. From the 1st to the 15th January Lucknow alone sent to Cawnpore no less than 99,764 maunds of grain, valued at Rs. 2,13,935; and in the ten days from the 15th to the 25th she despatched 20,844 maunds. During the latter period 135,000 maunds were passed through Benares intended for Agra, Delhi, and other cities in the North-West and the Punjab. The first week of January only, 1,000 maunds were exported from Lucknow.

A CHANGE for the better, remarks the "Englishman," has come over the reports of the crops from the Central Provinces. In the place of the words "crops failing from want of rain," we now find, "crops promising," "wheat crops looking well," the "rubbee crops looking healthy and a good average outturn is expected." Small-pox is still prevalent in some villages, more especially in the Saugor district, but the general health of the people is good.

THE Patna division and the Palamow sub-division of Chota Nagpore are the only two areas in Bengal in which distress has been apprehended. But the accounts have not grown worse. In Palamow the crops have almost totally failed, but the inhabitants are not solely agricultural in their pursuits; cattle is a source of wealth, and a large proportion of traders inhabit the villages, and distress is not yet apparent. A case of death from starvation has been reported from Shahabad, Patna, but no accessions have been remarked to the number of paupers in the several districts. In Gya the employment offered on road-construction helps to keep away any painful manifestations of dearth.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from Mussoorie on the 6th instant, says—"It was snowing heavily all last night, and this morning I hear there is more than two feet of snow up at Landour. Even as low as we are, we have nearly a foot of it."

WHILST the Rev. Archdeacon Leigh Lye was driving home at Poona last Friday night, after presiding at the meeting of the Mutual Improvement Association, the horse attached to his conveyance became frightened by the noise of the drums of a native wedding procession passing along the street at the time, and plunged and reared, injuring the conveyance, but happily without doing the reverend gentleman himself any harm. One of the natives was taken into custody for having refused, at the coachman's request, to stop the noise till the carriage got past the procession.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE "Lucknow Times" says it "is on the tapis" that on the retirement of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, his post will be filled either by the Honourable Sir George Couper or Colonel Barrow.

A NEWSPAPER in the Burmese language, to be called the "Burmah Herald," is to be issued in Rangoon next month. Its object is to disseminate information on general topics, from an English point of view, to the intelligent Burmese, among whom it anticipates a large patronage.

THE Committee formerly appointed to consider the Uncovenanted Furlough Rules, and dissolved, has, we learn from the "Friend of India," been resuscitated, in consequence of the Secretary of State's objections to the rules sent home. Mr. E. C. Bayley is president, and the first meeting will take place to-day (Feb. 11.)

THE "Englishman" hears that the following appointments are likely to be made:—Mr. Chapman will be succeeded as Commissioner of the Presidency Division by Mr. V. H. Schalch now on leave. Mr. G. G. Morris will be appointed Judge of Backergunge, and Mr. G. A. Pepper, additional Judge of Jessore. Mr. H. Ravenshaw, who has for some years acted as Commissioner of the Orissa division, will probably be confirmed in that appointment.

THE Viceroy as Chancellor of the Calcutta University has appointed the following gentlemen fellows of that institution:—Colonel Norman, Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., Sargeon Major C. R. Francis, the Rev. J. Trafford, Mr. C. Tawney and Mr. James Sanders. The "Englishman" remarks that the present nominations are certainly an improvement upon the last, and hopes that literary excellence and an interest in educational matters will be more considered in the future than they have been in the past.

MADAME BOUCHE and her Italian Opera troupe were at Hongkong when the China Mail left, and in tended to pay a visit to Shanghai.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent of the Hawaiian "Gazette" mentions "an assertion by one who is in a position to know, that in less than a year the P. M. S. S. Co. will be running weekly steamers to Japan and China. It is the opinion of the writer that the company will eventually conclude to make Honolulu a mid-ocean coaling depot, although nothing has transpired of late, looking to such action."

FEARS are entertained for the safety of the barque "Alicia Annie." She left Swatow for Shanghai in the early part of November, and was seen by the "Merse" on the 3rd Dec. dodging under Formosa, endeavouring to get under the lee of that island, to obtain shelter from the strong north-east gale that was then blowing. Since then nothing has been heard of her, though it is not improbable that she may have put into some port to repair the damage she may have sustained during the gale.

THE "Japan Herald" mentions the loss of the North German ship "Cornelia," bound from Hongkong to Yokohama. The vessel was wrecked on the 14th in the vicinity of the Loo Choo group. The crew succeeded, however, in reaching a small island, where they remained for a fortnight, being then all rescued by a Japanese junk and subsequently landed at Kagosima; they were finally transhipped to the steamer "Mercury," which conveyed them to Nagasaki. All speak gratefully of the kind attention received from the Japanese.

THE ATHLETIC GAMES ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE programme for the sports on the Esplanade will be made public as soon as it has been settled by the managing committee. That body, we believe, has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Colonel Thacker, Dr. Collum—to whose exertions we owe so much of the fund—and Mr. Souter. If the Committee could find it convenient to select Monday and Tuesday instead of Saturday it would be a public boon, as Signor Steffani has advertised his Concert in the Town Hall for Saturday, and the two entertainments would clash. Good music in Bombay is not too common, and it would be a pity were the games to stand in the way of the success of the Concert.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

At a Banquet, given to the Ministers yesterday at the Fishmongers' Hall, Mr. Gladstone pledged his word that he would lose no time in the disestablishment (of the Irish Church) and in the adoption of such measures as would fully satisfy the expectation of those Ministers, who consider the Irish question of paramount importance.

SPAIN.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Cortes have been opened.

Marshal Serrano in his speech glorified the Provisional Government, and recommended the consolidation of reform, economies, and harmony in the construction of Livice (? liberty).

GREECE.

M. Walewski, the bearer of the adhesion of Greece to the Protocol of the Conference, left Athens on Monday last.

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Chambers have been dissolved on account of factious opposition to the Government.

AMERICA.

Advices from Canada state that Whelan, the assassin of the late Mr. D'Arcy McGee, has been executed at Ottawa.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY, EVENING.

The *Daily News* of to-day urges that a reward be granted for the services of the Commissariat Department during the Abyssinian campaign.

The English Press is again discussing the Central Asian question.

TURKEY.

DEATH OF FUAD PACHA.

PERA, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Fuad Pacha died at Nice on the evening of the 11th instant. Much regret is felt at his loss, but since his departure he had ceased to actively influence Turkish politics.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN TURKEY.

PERA, 14TH FEBRUARY, 2-10 P.M.

Ali Pacha will succeed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs—vacant by the death of Fuad Pacha—which he will fill in conjunction with the post of Grand Vizier.

A new office of Minister of the Interior is to be now created, and Chiwanzadée Ruchdi, the present Minister of Finance, will probably be appointed to fill it. Midhat Pacha, Grand Vizier and President of

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Memon lad, whose sudden disappearance I noticed in my letter of 3rd, has turned up. It appears that he had been beaten by his master, and had consequently run away. He was found in the Musjid at Joonaghur by some Khojas who were sent in search of him. The boy was brought into the station and made over to Mr. Kristnajee Luxmon, station magistrate, who, after taking his statement, permitted him to go to his friends. A dozen strokes with a cane would, I think, have served him right and cured him of his erratic propensities.

In consequence of the rumours that had been spread to the prejudice of the Khojah community, H. H. Aga Khan, their *Peer*, directed rigid search to be made for the boy, which resulted so favourably, greatly to the credit of the Khojas, who, I think, have been most uncharitably judged by the Rajcote public.

The weather is cold and bracing, but somewhat dusty, as is generally the case shortly before the advent of the Hoolee festival,—or rather abominations.

NEEMUCH, 9TH FEBRUARY.

A VERY heavy shower of rain fell here on Wednesday evening last, which was repeated at intervals during the night. The amount registered was, I am told, about a quarter of an inch, though I had supposed much more had fallen. We had been threatened for some time previously by very dark clouds and a somewhat cold wind. The rain while it lasted was very heavy, and if we had had a little more it would have greatly injured the crops, even if it has not done so as it is, though there was not enough to do much good to the wells and tanks. It is most difficult to find out whether it has been beneficial to the cultivators or the reverse, as one hears such very contradictory statements, but upon the whole I am led to believe it has had rather a good effect than the contrary. The rain was succeeded by a very cold and strong wind, which has continued with but little interval up to the present. As I write, though all the doors are closed on the windy side of the house, all the loose papers in the room are being blown about in the most disagreeable way, while my fingers are so cold that I can scarcely hold the pen. Some enthusiasts call this awfully jolly, "so like England," but for my part I should rather be excused from suffering such jollity as a wind like an English equinoxial gale. It is, I think, anything but jolly to have everything put in confusion by a wind that mixes bills with receipts, private letters with officials, fills one's hair and teeth and eyes, to say nothing of one's brushes and tub and all one's kit, with rubbish. I was on the point the other day, in consequence of this mixing-up of all one's things, of making a dreadful mistake and sending a letter, only intended for the private perusal of Angelica herself, to Army Head Quarters. To say nothing of a constant cold in the head, I do not believe this kind of weather is at all healthy or bracing, for we have had a good deal of slight indisposition.

I am sorry to say that there has been an outbreak of small-pox in the bazaar, though not of a virulent type. I believe there are at present only four cases, and it is not spreading, while the cases are slight. It does not, however, seem, on the other hand, to be decreasing. I believe you have no public Vaccination Act in Bombay as there is in Bengal. When are you going to have one?

It is strange that in England dogs generally go mad in the hottest part of the summer and autumn, while in India it is in the cold weather that they become affected. Though one set out few dogs about camp since the great slaughter amongst them, there have been several cases of hydrophobia among the "private dogs"—as I call them, in contradistinction to the ownerless curs that used to roam about. I hear that there are three men (natives) in hospital now suffering from the bites of a mad dog, but their cases are not of a serious nature. At night the place swarms with jackals, who seem to have learnt that their enemies have been polished off. The place that most abounds with them is the road between the cavalry mess and the other end of the camp. They make an awful row at night, and one often wakes up to hear them howling like demons, as if on purpose to disturb one, just outside one's compound. I intend to take to shooting them soon.

The last news from Nusseerabad is that the artillery mess house there has been burnt down, to the great inconvenience of the officers, as they say there is no other bungalow which they can occupy. Whether they will have to go into tents or not I can't say—if they have, and the cold is anything like what it is here, I pity them. Another piece of news was sent round with Brigade Orders to-day, to the effect that telegraphic communication has been completed between Ajmere and Mount Aboo; but I suppose you will have heard of this from another quarter. I see that Colonel Keatinge is opposing the projected line of rail through Neemuch, and that the Rajpootana merchants and others in Bombay are opposing him. I wish them all success, for whatever may be most advantageous to trade, or in the ideas of politicals, there can be no doubt that a station of the strategic importance of Neemuch in the midst of turbulent native States as it is, should be connected by railway. Head [illegible] supply. While on this subject I may mention that, although there is enough artillery and cavalry in Neemuch, there is not enough infantry. This is to be remedied, it is said, when the new barracks are completed, which will be in about three or four years' time, but at present the proportion is ridiculous. If there were any disturbance here it would take all the European infantry there is to garrison our little Fort, and the artillery would require the support of at least a wing of the native regiment, while outpost and guards would quickly swallow up the remainder. Thus we should have a brigade of cavalry and artillery alone. When one remembers the very large garrison that used to be kept here in former times, it seems quite unaccountable that it should now be so much reduced, and in that branch which is at the same time the cheapest and the most necessary of the three arms. Another thing that one may notice up here is the working of the present system of under-officering so called irregular regiments. I have seen a regiment on brigade parade with only one officer, a wing subaltern, present with and commanding it. There were two officers on leave, one temporarily employed as Brigade Major, one on sick leave, one on furlough, and one on the sick list. This is not likely to be the case on service, but one can easily imagine the sick list increased, and after one or two casualties, the result would be the same, and then one more casualty would hand the regiment over to a native officer, with what result let those best acquainted with the native character determine.

We still continue our cricket and croquet, and the Royals are getting up another performance at the theatre. Still there are so many away on leave that the place is getting quite dull. The work falls rather heavily on those that remain. This leads me to an observation that I have intended to make for some time. What is the use of the field officer of the week [illegible] regimental quarter guards? He can[illegible] with them, or give them any or[illegible]cept to report them if they are [illegible]es no good, and surely com[illegible]might be considered able to [illegible]for the proper supervision [illegible] regimental guards, [illegible] officers [illegible]perience

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see a correspondent again calling attention to the still unpaid-for Cathedral organ. That such a scandal should exist so long is a disgrace to the Christian community. It was due to the action of one of the Cathedral clergy (since deceased) that sufficient funds were not raised to pay for the organ before even it was built, and it is due to the discreditable apathy of his successors that no proper movement has since been set on foot to clear off the existing liability, which I believe exceeds Rs. 7,000. Considering the circumstances of the Cathedral, the scandal is the more scandalous, and brings discredit on the whole Christian Church. The congregation of the Cathedral is usually considered the most numerous, influential, and wealthy in the Presidency, and yet contributes less than any other to the cost of Divine worship. The salaries of its clergy are defrayed by Government, as indeed are *all* the expenses attending Divine woaship within its walls. No pew rents are levied, and the congregation is asked for nothing beyond the monthly offertory for the poor, and an occasional—very occasional—collection for some charitable institution. On the occasion of gas being introduced into the Cathedral recently, the cost of the fittings was defrayed by Government, to whom the congregation is also indebted (very thankfully no doubt) for a monthly choir allowance of Rs. 60, Rs. 30 monthly for tuning the unpaid-for organ, and Rs. 110 for the organist's salary. [Considering that the organist's duties are purely honorary, Government should enquire into what appears a misappropriation of the last item.]

I would not have troubled you with these particulars, but that I think the present a very opportune moment for again calling attention to the scandal. The new Bishop, who has but just entered upon his duties, although in no manner responsible for the past, will be liable to grave censure if he long allows such a scandal to continue. At the meeting of the Church Missionary Society he "trusted God would give him grace and energy to further in every possible way the great work of Christian missions." But what progress, may I ask, can His Lordship expect missionary work to make when the heathen around see their Christian neighbours so half-hearted in their religion that the wealthiest of them are content to worship with an unpaid-for organ?

As an easy way out of the difficulty, I would suggest that pew rents be levied until the debt be cleared off; or failing this, that the Cathedral be closed until the congregation awakens to a proper sense of its responsibilities.

INDIGNANS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of to-day I noticed a letter signed "A Constant Attendant," and some months since several letters appeared on this same subject. I had quite hoped this painful scandal would long ere this have been arranged. As the organ committee do not seem inclined to take any steps in this matter, I for one would advise Mr. Mull to lay before the Bishop all the facts of the case, and I feel sure he would take some steps to put a stop to this scandal, which to every member of the congregation ought to be most annoying.—Yours, &c., A CHURCHMAN.

Bombay, 15th February.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Until I read the letter in your this day's issue from "A Constant Attendant," I was under the impression that Mr. Mull's claim on the Cathedral trustees, for monies advanced for the new organ, &c., had been settled; but it seems I was mistaken.

The "trustees" appear either unable to pay or indifferent about trying to do so. Now it appears to me disgraceful to allow a single individual to bear so great an expense in providing for the benefit of all so magnificent an organ; but this is not all: it seems the congregation not only are indebted Mr. Mull for a large sum of money advanced, but fir avail of his services gratis as an organist.

Judging from the quality and quity of regular attendants at the services, I cannot believe the congregation are quite able to subscribe the amount required to discharge the debt; and as it only requires one or two out of their number to come forward and announce their willingness to receive subscriptions, raise the monies, and so get rid of the scandal.

Might not monthly collections also be made announced, in the same way that the Sunday Services are, for the purpose of paying off the organ debt?

Fond as I am of sacred harmony, I feel that your correspondent is right in his determination to abstain from attendance at the Cathedral until something be done in this matter, for it seems very like obtaining good music under false pretences. I trust, therefore, that some spirited member of the congregation will see the necessity of taking the matter up.—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO-SAXON.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

CHOLERA AND ITS CAUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In England it is the water which causes cholera; in Calcutta it is the air; in the North-West it is the Hurdwar festival.

I have previously pointed out, that the Bengal sepoy and the people of wheat-eating provinces escape when the rice-eating British soldier suffers. (I mean when I referred to the statistics published in the *Friend*.) Also that the Bengal sepoy succumbs to cholera in Bengal proper, where rice is the cheapest food. Next that officers escape with comparative impunity, owing, as I suppose, to the good quality of their rice.

Let cholera break out in Bengal, and you have only to calculate the time necessary for transporting and distributing the diseased rice in any given country, to predict then an appearance of the scourge.

With reference to a late statement, I beg to say that the staple food of Hyderabad is chupatties or bannocks of some cereal other than rice. The prolongation of the city into the neighbouring English cantonments alters the case. And though the former is the dirtiest place on earth, cholera does not do much harm. From the latter cholera is never absent.

The longevity of the Hyderabad people is astonishing, if I can judge from that of its sovereign and nobility, and from some cases which came under my notice.

I am also personally aware that the well to do people are particularly careful in the selection of their rice.

The theory is not mine; so I may be supposed to press it simply on account of the importance of a full enquiry into the whole subject.

No one has answered my question as to whether the Ghoorka sepoy eats rice. If he does so habitually, it would be fatal to the theory.

Since writing the above, I see by the *Home News* of the 11th December (p. 9,) that a learned man affirms the existence of a microscopic fungus, which is frequently found in Indian rice-fields, in the bowels of cholera patients. With all these facts before us, I think Government should at once substitute something, such as peas or dhall, for the rice-ration of the British soldier, which is at the best a watery non-muscle forming food.

The importance, too, of getting fresh seed from China for the Bengal paddy fields might be discussed.—Yours, &c.,

EX-MILITAIRE.

THE GEOLOGY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most people are of course aware that the solid ground for hundreds of miles around and beneath us was, ever so long ago, the scene of one of nature's most awe-inspiring phenomena, such as a hundred Etnas and Vesuviuses in activity all at once could scarcely equal; that the solid ground over which the unsophisticated ryot guides his primitive plough was once bathed in fiery floods, more fearful than ever a Dante or a Milton imagined in their finest phrenzies.

The lately published pamphlet by Mr. Blandford will supply the reader with many wonderful notions as to the supposed formation of the "traps of the Deccan." No part of the world, Iceland perhaps excepted, can show such a vast expanse of volcanic action which, though long extinct, is as real as the smoking lava flowing down the slopes of any active volcano of the present day. What this inconceivably vast mass of molten matter covers, who can tell? It is true that the shores of this once fiery ocean give us proofs of a long interval of time before the latest flow, time sufficient to admit of the appearance and growth of organic bodies, both vegetable and animal, inhabiting swamps or shallow fresh-water lakes. But what was there before volcanic phenomena began? Who can tell! Probably nothing but sea, where the Indian Peninsula now stands, and probably this vast area is the result of the upheaving power which has given origin to the long line of the Syhadree range with its lateral off-shoots. On some other occasion I shall take upon myself to review Mr. Blandford's pamphlet. I shall only observe here that any theory which does not satisfactorily account for the appearance of laterite at *every possible elevation* above the sea, and *always covering every other kind of rock*, cannot be correct.

My present object is to point out to geologists the existence of an isolated hill, consisting of regularly stratified marine deposits of a kind of muddy sandstone, lying at an angle of about 40°, and dipping towards the sea.

This hill has been cut into by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and lies on the line of railway, four miles south of the Veraur station.

From an examination of numerous specimens, it is evident that this deposit formed at one time part of a sea beach. This appears from the irregularity of the lines of stratification, containing numerous swirls, peculiar to sands near the beach.

In some places, where the rock appears more arenaceous, the clay appears in veins, by a principle of segregation well known. This clay is so compact as to show a conchoidal fracture, but at the same time the rock does not seem to have been metamorphosed by the action of heat, and cannot be classed with the so-called "inter-trappean formations."

This hill will well repay examination by a competent geologist, who will, of course, endeavour to trace its connection with other parts of the deposit, and its relative position with regard to the surrounding trap.

All the country running far north of this place appears to have been at no distant date an extensive mud flat several miles in breadth, covered at high tides; and in travelling northwards the observer rides in several places along roads with the old shingle beach full of recent shells on each side of him, *higher than his head*, showing a gradual elevation along this coast during the historic period.—Yours, &c., COSMOPOLITAN.

THE RAIN IN THE NORTH WEST.

FAVOURABLE accounts continue to be received from the districts threatened by famine. The fall of rain has not only been general but heavy. The Punjab has shared in the blessing. We learn from the local *Gazette* of the 4th instant that the fall between the 27th and 30th of January had been "very heavy" along the Kangra Hills, at Sealkote, Goojranwalla, Lahore, Umritsur and Jullundhur. The country to the south of the Sutlej, which needed it more, had not been so fortunate, but at Kurnal the fall was "exceedingly heavy," and Delhi and Hissar had their share. The number receiving relief in Lahore was on the 1st instant 5,000, many of them immigrants from Rajpootana. Of this class there were 1,000 in Ferozepore, chiefly from Bikaneer. In Kurnal 1,743 persons were receiving relief in the week ending 23rd January, and that was 234 less than in the previous week. We still await detailed news from Marwar. The fall of rain in and around Calcutta for the past two days has been very considerable.—*Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVES IN LOCAL TREASURIES.

THE inability of the Bombay Government and the Mofussil treasuries to supply those large sums which were required for the Abyssinian Expedition and could be cheaply furnished only by the Bank of Bengal, has led Government to enquire into the advantage of keeping reserves in the local treasuries. The cash balances all over India are required for two distinct purposes—to supply about four millions sterling for supplementing the deficits in the three months of August, September and October, when the receipts from the land fall short of the payments, and to form a reserve for unforeseen emergencies. To lock up the latter reserve in the Mofussil treasuries is to scatter it, and to prevent Government from using it in such an emergency as the Abyssinian War. Henceforth, accordingly, the real reserve will be kept in Calcutta, available on a moment's notice. Had this been the case in fifty-seven the sepoys and "budmashes" would have found less to plunder and to tempt them. Now that railways are spreading and the Presidency branch Banks are to be found everywhere, while the paper currency is extending, the facilities for remittance are greatly increased. Government will thus have a larger balance in Calcutta and the public money will be economised.—*Friend of India.*

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE IN CEYLON.

WE read in the *Ceylon Examiner* of the 9th inst:—"The arrival of Sir John Lawrence in the island has given a subject for newspaper discussion. His Excellency arrived at Galle by the *Candia*, and has gone up to the Madolseema district to look at some coffee properties in which he is said to be interested. He travels as a private gentleman, and as it was pretty generally understood that any kind of ceremonial reception would be distasteful to him, no arrangements were made to give him a public welcome. General Hodgson also appears have been unaware of the ex-Viceroy's movements, or he would have remained at Colombo to give India's great statesman the reception which he is entitled to; but we have reason among us who pretend to see in the conduct of Gen. Hodgson an insult to the ex-Viceroy. British fussiness in its worship of the great Mandarin-ism is proverbial for is more disappointing to mind the exalted, and nothing missing of a chance for ind[illegible]nds so constituted than the the objections of the[illegible]truding their attention on can be more unseemly adoration. Nothing, too, that General Hodgson could have meant anything like disrespect to Sir John Lawrence, and yet the friends which Gen[illegible]ules who are jealous of the popularity to charge Gen[illegible]eral Hodgson has won, consider it their duty by way of re[illegible]im with discourtesy to Sir John Lawrence [illegible]etaliation."

MOFUSSIL JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE Government of India, on the recommendation of the Honourable L. C. I[illegible], who was appointed some three years (?) ago to revise[illegible] the Mofussil judicial establishments, are prepared to s[illegible]nction the following increase to the salaries of the prin[illegible]ipal officials:—

Sheristadar (of the Civil Court) to be styled Registrar and to have Rs. 175 a month.

Nazir (of the Civil Court) to be styled the Sheriff and to have Rs. 75 a month.

Head Clerk (of the Civil Court) to have Rs. 100 a month.

Foujdaree Translator (of the Civil Court) to have Rs. 75 a month.

Sheristadar (of the Principl Sudder Ameen's Court) be styled the Registrar and to have Rs. 150 a month.

Nazir (of the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court) to be styled the Sheriff and to have Rs. 65 a month.

Head Clerk (of the Principal Suddor Ameen's Court) to have Rs. 75 a month.

Further there are to be two record-keepers in the Civil Court on a salary of Rs. 65 each. Several other minor appointments have been agreed upon.—*Madras Mail.*

MORE DISTURBANCES ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

ON 23rd January, as we learn from the *Englishman*, the Kookies attacked the Chymah outpost on the Chittagong frontier, killing seven of the police guard, wounding two, and capturing one policeman and forty-two women and children. These they carried off, together with the arms and ammunition of the guard. At the same time information was received that some villages on the Koladyne had been attacked. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Rattray, at once started for the scene of the attack, but on his way was recalled by a report that a fresh raid had been made at Kain-loolang, and that the important posts of Kassalong and Rangamattee had been threatened. The Assistant Commissioner accordingly took up his position at Kassalong where he seems to have been supported by the Chuckma Dewan, Eshan Chunder, who has lately been established there as a trader with Government assistance, while the Assistant Superintendent of Police with a party of 10 Constables and 20 Chuckmas marched by the Saychul route for Sangoo. Enquiry led to the conclusion that the whole of the frontier is in an unsettled state. Kassalong which contains a large store of ammunition has been reinforced, more especially as some of Rutton Pooea's clan are believed to be implicated. This chief's village commands Kassalong to a certain extent. The Shindoo tribe are believed to have committed the Chymah raid; Loshais and Rutton Pooea's men being mixed up in the other outrages. The Commissioner on receiving the above reports instructed the Assistant Commissioner to make enquiries so as to fix the guilt of the tribe which had made the raid, and to strengthen the outposts as much as possible. He was also instructed to take means, by lighting fires, of communicating the news of a raid rapidly along the line of posts, and was told that he would be supported by picked police. These orders the Government approved, and at once ordered Major Graham, the newly appointed Deputy Commissioner, to start with a further party of picked police. The Commissioner was also authorised to engage as many extra hillmen as might be considered necessary to defend the police posts.

Further, having regard to what has occurred in Sylhet and Cachar, and that an expedition is about to proceed in this direction against the Loshais, the Commissioner was requested to put the officers on the Chittagong frontier on the alert. At present no troops appear to be required in Chittagong, and it will greatly depend upon the Commissioner's report whether the military will be employed in this direction or not.

It is just possible that Rutton Pooea,—who is known to have felt offended at the arrangements made by Captain Lewin for opening up intercourse with the Howlong and Syloo tribes,—has taken advantage of that officer's departure for England to stir up a disturbance with the view of making his value, and the value of his good offices, felt. If so, he must be made to feel that Government can suffer no indispensables to hamper its action on such a frontier as that of Chittagong.

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—At the close of last week the height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake was 51 feet 6 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 52 feet 9 inches.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We would direct our readers' attention to an announcement that the annual general meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held at five o'clock this afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, when the annual report will be presented.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Mahratta*, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—His Highness M. F. Khan Talpoor, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. C. G. Arbuthnot, Riding Master Steins, Mr. Lang, and Captain and Mrs. Malden.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. "KRISHNA" FROM SUEZ.—The B. & B. S. S. Co's s. s. *Krishna*, which left Suez at 8 A.M. on the 3rd inst., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, having made the passage in twelve days, though she stayed ten hours at Aden, where she arrived on the 8th instant.

ATTORNEY'S COSTS.—Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, yesterday, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, sued Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy to recover Rs. 648-12, the amount of his taxed costs in a suit in the High Court. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff proved the debt, and the Judge entered a verdict for the amount claimed.

ACTION FOR MONEY LENT.—A case was called on yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before the First Judge, in which Framjee Cowasjee Marker was the plaintiff and Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 625, the amount paid by the former on the latter's account. The plaintiff did not appear, and the Court therefore struck off the cause.

THE COLABA OBSERVATORY—On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government has authorized the continuance of the establishment of the Colaba Observatory, and has sanctioned the appointment of the present Superintendent, as a permanent measure, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem.—*Indian Daily News.*

ACCIDENT.—An accident of a rather serious nature happened to Mr. Carey, a clerk in the Military Accountant's Office, Poona. While endeavouring to knock off the head of a beer bottle with a knife it broke, and a piece of the glass coming in contact with his right eye, cut the pupil almost through and otherwise injured him. He was at once taken to the Sassoon Hospital and attended to by Dr. Arnott.—*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Hugh McMillen, a European. Deceased was a lodger at the Clarendon Boarding-house, Duncan road, and was of quiet, sober habits. On Thursday night last he went to bed as usual on the third storey. About daybreak on Friday, he fell down a flight of stairs, and was stunned and did not recover for fifteen minutes. He was removed to the European General Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury found that the death was accidental.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Nawab Tank-street, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about nine years, named Luxamon Dajee. Deceased was missed from his house on Friday last. Information was given at the several police stations, and yesterday morning the body was found in Nawab's tank. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury.—The body of a tailor, named Muncharam Raghoonath, was found by the police on Saturday last in the Nacoda's tank, Esplanade. A Coroner's jury was empannelled and a verdict of "found drowned" returned.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East sued Cursondas Motilall for Rs. 900, the amount of Rs. 100 per share in respect of nine shares, held by the latter, and for which he had been "settled" on the list of contributories by the Master of the Rolls in the High Court of Chancery. The Corporation also sued Dewchund Veerpall and Veerjee Vussonjee to recover Rs. 1,000 each in respect of ten shares held by them respectively. The summonses not having been served on the parties, the Court ordered *alias* summonses to be issued against them, returnable on the 15th April next.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY, Dr. H. A. Douglas, preached on Sunday evening, in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on behalf of the Indo-British Institution. At the close of a powerful exposition of the text (St. Luke xi. 22-23) His Lordship dwelt on the peculiar position of the Indo-British community, pointing out the possibilities which that position involved; on the one hand, of degradation deper even than that of heathenism, if Christ's strength is not put forth and Satan is allowed to seize and hold them as his property; but also blessed possibilit[illegible], giving life and light where all has hitherto been death and darkness. Such institutions, His Lordship continued, were a chief instrument in that conversion of India for which every heart must long and pray. Would that every Indo-British man or woman might some a living power upon the side of Christ There are, also, where hundreds of millions are still beyond the pale of Christianity, the strong would be dispressed by the stronger, and India, delivered from its [illegible]idage, would find peace beneath the easy yoke of Christ. The Church was crowded in every part, all the additional accommodation provided for the occasion being insufficient to hold the congregation. The collection will amount to Rs. 275. The Bishop's sermon will appear in the forthcoming report of the institution.—*Communicated.*

THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON.

A LARGE company of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall to witness the presentation to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of a sum of money, a salver, and an address, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of that gentleman's arrival in Bombay. Many native gentlemen were present, and we also observed one or two native ladies. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald occupied the chair, Dr. Wilson sitting on the right, and Sir Richard Couch on the left of the hon'ble chairman. Sir Seymour opened the meeting with a very appropriate speech, and afterwards presented the testimonial to Dr. Wilson, who replied to the address, and acknowledged the testimonial in an excellent speech. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow at midday.

I—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bombay Local Funds Act Bill."
2. Report of the Select Committee on papers referred to the Committee in connection with Bill No. 7 of 1868 (Bombay Local Funds Act Bill.)
3. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes."
4. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 37, dated 1st February 1869, accompaniments, containing certain points in connection with the Town Duties and Certificate Tax Bills.

II.—Bills and Orders of the Day:—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1869. A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay.—*First Reading.*
2. Bill No. 4 of 1869. A Bill for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton.—*First Reading.*
3. Bill No. 7 of 1868. A Bill to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.—*Second Reading.*
4. Bill No. I. of 1869. A Bill for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes.—*Second Reading.*
5. Bill No. 9 of 1866. A Bill for the levy of Town Duties.—*Consideration of the Schedule.*

ANOTHER EPISODE OF THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

"NATIVE OPINION" comments severely on a police case that arose out of the late tamasha at Broach. We append what it says:—

"It appears that one Parsee Merwanji Burjorji was challenged, when leaving the exhibition building, for his ticket; and not having produced one he was charged with the offence of cheating and punished by Rao Bahadoor Oomedram Ranchordas, Magistrate F. P. of Broach. The story for the prosecution is thus related by Mr. Peescott, of the Tanna Police, who was the first witness examined:—

"About half an hour ago when I came to the entrance of the exhibition house, I found the accused Parsee, now before the Court, detained there inside the railing by a policeman. I asked the policeman why the Parsee was detained. He replied that he had no ticket with him—whereupon I asked the Parsee to produce his ticket for having gone into the exhibition house; his reply was that he had lost it, and that he was drunk. I therefore directed the constable to report the matter to the Magistrate which he did, and the Parsee was apprehended; the accused, now before the Court, is the Parsee abovementioned. On enquiry I find his name is Merwanji Burjorji. The Broach Exhibition was started by Government, and I had strict orders from my superior not to allow any body to enter the exhibition house without a ticket. The accused evaded the vigilance of the police and entered the exhibition house without a ticket; but while he was going out of it, he was detected. I therefore pray that he may be dealt with according to law. I prosecute the party on the part of the Government. The name of the policeman who had detained the accused at the entrance is Bhow Babajee. The accused asks no question.

The second witness was (Bhow Babajee) a police constable. He deposed to the following effect:—

While I was on duty at the entrance of the exhibition house, the accused, now before the Court, came there from the exhibition room and wanted to go out. I demanded the production of his ticket, but he was unable to do so, and said that he had no ticket at all. I reported the matter to my superior, Mr. Prescott, and was directed by him to go before the Magistrate and report the matter to him. Accordingly I did so and the accused was apprehended.

Cross-examined by the accused.

The accused evaded the vigilance of the police at the time of entering the exhibition house, Broach.

This was the evidence for the prosecution. The following is the examination of the accused, Merwanjee Burjorjee, Parsee, age 51 years, inhabitant of Broach:—

Question—When you came near the entrance of the exhibition house to-day in order to get out, why did you not produce your ticket on being required to do so by the policeman on duty there?

Answer—I lost my ticket in the exhibition house, and therefore could not produce it.

Q.—What was the colour of your lost ticket, from whom did you purchase it, and what amount you paid for it?

A.—The paper of the ticket was of white colour and I paid five rupees for it. I don't remember from whom I purchased it.

Q.—On what date did you purchase your ticket.

A.—I don't remember the date on which I purchased my ticket.

Q.—Have you any evidence to show that you had purchased a season ticket of five rupees.

A.—No, sir.

On this evidence the man was charged with cheating under sec. 417 of the Penal Code, and on being asked whether he had any defence, he pleaded not guilty. He had no defence to make and no witnesses to be called. One more witness, named Kallianjee, a clerk in the service of Mr. James Greaves, was examined for the prosecution. He produced the register of tickets of five and three rupees issued to the public, and stated after referring to that register that no person of the name of the accused had purchased such a ticket. This was all the evidence produced, and on this the Magistrate recorded the following finding which, at the risk of being prolix, we must give entire:—

Finding and sentence.—The accused, Merwanjee Burjorjee, is charged with cheating under sec. 417 of the I. P. C., and pleads not guilty.

The facts of the case appear as follows:—The accused, Merwanjee Burjorjee, entered the exhibition building, and at the time of his coming out the policeman on duty at entrance demanded the production of his ticket. The accused replied that he had it, and said that he had lost it. He was thereupon apprehended and brought before the Court for being prosecuted. The accused states that he had purchased a season ticket for five rupees for admission in the exhibition building, but that he is unable to say when and from whom he purchased it. The Court thereupon thought it necessary to take evidence of the clerk, Mr. Kallianjee Narranjee, who keeps register of all the season tickets issued in Broach to ascertain whether the accused's name is entered in his register. Kallianjee, after carefully examining the register in the presence of the Court, deposes that Merwanjee Burjorjee's name is not in his register, from which it is proved that the accused had not purchased any ticket whatever for admission in the exhibition house. The rates of season tickets for admission were duly notified before the exhibition was opened.

The Court finds that Merwanjee Burjorjee is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., cheating, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under sec. 417 of the I. P. C., and the Court directs that Merwanjee Burjorjee suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Perhaps in the dictionary of this Magistrate *Saheb Bahadoor*, one month's rigorous imprisonment means eating cakes and sweetmeats. But happily we have still a High Court in Bombay, and we have, as in this case, some watchful Sessions Judges, too, to look sharp after such *Bahadooring* Magistrates. In the present case, Mr. Judge Kemball, considering that there was no offence in the matter, very properly sent up the proceedings to the High Court, and their Lordships, Justices Tucker and Warden, reversed the conviction and sentence last Wednesday. Unfortunately, however, the man had already undergone the full period of imprisonment, so that the relief has physically come in too late.

We have now to ask this Magistrate what he understands by the offence of cheating. Who was the person deceived into doing or omitting to do any thing which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived? This is what the law says in cheating, and taking the facts as stated by the prosecution, and admitting for the sake of argument that the man purchased no ticket at all, but slipped into the building unobserved, we say that he was not guilty of any criminal offence whatever. The utmost that could have been done, was to sue him for damages in a civil court."

INSOLVENT COURT.—MONDAY, 15TH FEB.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TUCKER, Commissioner.)

IN RE LUCKMICHUND LOWCHUND.

THIS insolvent was described as a Hindoo merchant, and his liabilities were set down as amounting to Rs. 6,00,734; and the assets at Rs. 89,013 good, Rs. 34,317 bad, and Rs. 1,734 doubtful.

Mr. Scoble appeared on behalf of the insolvent, and applied for a postponement of the hearing. One of the creditors resided in China, and his son, who was residing in Bombay, refused to accept service on his behalf. Then several of the creditors resided at Madras, Calicut, Bangalore and other places out of the ordinary jurisdiction of this Court. On these grounds the insolvent wished a postponement, and also asked for leave to amend his schedule generally, and prayed for an interim order for protection.

Mr. Leith, who appeared for Messrs Forbes & Co., opposing creditors, said he had not been instructed to oppose but rather himself to apply for a postponement.

The hearing was therefore postponed.

IN RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOLAWALLA.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee Dessai and of S. and N. Nanabhoy and applied for permission to make inspection of the books of Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy and Co. further than was given by the order on last Court day, and that Hormusjee Shapoorjee should be allowed to assist the Dessai. A sufficient inspection had not yet been got, and this was not at all a captious application, for he thought enough had come out before the Court to show that thorough investigation was necessary as to suspicious transactions.

Mr. McCulloch, who was then heard for Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, said that his learnd friend had allowed himself to be made the mouthpiece of what, if seriously stated, would amount to a very serious charge against an official of the Court—that the Official Assignee had prevented an examination of the books.

Mr. Marriott said he did not want to be misunderstood on this point. What he meant to say was this—that either inadvertently or by sticking too closely to the words of the order, the Official Assignee had in some way or other prevented an investigation of the accounts.

Mr. McCulloch was glad to hear that his learned friend had not intended to make a charge against Mr. Hill. He held that the Official Assignee had only done what he was bound to do; he had made a report stating that he had got all the assistance he wanted; and it was only the opponents that wished to upset that and proceed anew in the case. Some people were always ready to object to reports of officials and even to the decisions of the Court itself, but it would require proof of little short of corruption to justify the Court to set aside this report.

The Commissioner remarked that certainly if there had been fault it had been on the part of Hormusjee Shapoorjee in not applying for leave to inspect the books.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that the Dessai had refused to pay the fees, and if people were allowed to inspect books in this way every paltry creditor might engage all the time of the Official Assignee in inspecting books. Every pertinacity had been shown by the creditors in this case, but that was no reason why they should compel the Official Assignee to make a false report; everything had been done that was proper under such circumstaces; and therefore he submitted that the order should not be altered.

The Commissioner said he thought the insolvent had acted suspiciously, and he must say that he did not think Mr. McCulloch's client had acted as a respectable firm would have done, especially when the brother of a partner was concerned.

Mr. McCulloch said he understood his client had shown the greatest willingness to submit the books of the firm to the Official Assignee,—though of course they had objected to a general inspection by all outsiders.

After some discussion the books of the firm were remitted to the Examiner of Accounts for investigation.

The Commissioner decided that the Court would not grant a general inspection of the books referred to, but that in the interests of justice, the examiner would be directed to enquire into the definite entries particularised.

IN RE GEO. BYFIELD GLADDING.

Lately carrying on business as an auctioneer. The insolvent who had been detained in prison for five months applied for his discharge. The total debts were Rs. 59,690, of which Rs. 50,000 was due to insolvent's father. Rs. 14,679 had already been realised, and Mr. Hill, the acting Official Assignee, said he expected that about Rs. 22,000 would be realised altogether. The Commissioner said it was very fortunate for the insolvent that his father had withdrawn from opposition, otherwise the Court might have thought it was its duty to inflict a severe punishment on the insolvent. The discharge would be adjourned for three months from that day, on the ground that insolvent had engaged in reckless trading. Insolvent might think himself very fortunate in getting off so lightly.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

ON Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop of Goa visited the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon

MURDER AT HONGKONG.

It is with extreme regret that we have to record the perpetration of one of the most brutal murders which has disgraced the annals of this Colony, the victim being Mr. W. W. Holworthy, Deputy Assistant Superintendent of the Military Store Department. The unfortunate gentleman went for a walk on 24th January in the direction of Pokfolum, and at one o'clock was spoken to by the engineer of the water works there. At half-past one his lifeless body was discovered about 200 yards from the gap junction. The wounds inflicted were exceedingly severe, and so far as can be as yet judged a severe struggle must have taken place between him and his ruffianly assailants. What adds to the mystery of the occurrence—for scarcely half and hour elapsed between his being conversed with and discovered murdered—is, that he was accompanied by a pure bred bull dog, and that such an animal would scarcely have allowed the assailant of his master to escape unpunished. Every effort has been made to detect the murderer or murderers. His Excellency the Governor has offered a reward of 500 dols. for his or their apprehension. We refrain, for obvious reasons from detailing the measures as yet taken, but the police are taking most active and judicious steps. Up to the time of going to press no clue has been arrived at, but the inquest has been formally opened. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Holworthy, so suddenly and severely bereaved.—*Overland China Mail.*

ATTACK BY CHINESE ON THE CREW OF THE "COCKCHAFER."

(Overland China Mail, Jan. 26.)

By the *Kwang Tung* we have news of a serious disturbance at Swatow. It appears that the boats of H. M. gunboat *Cockchafer* were exercising in a creek about four miles beyond Swatow, when their crew were stoned by some natives, the missiles striking several of the men. The latter landed and caught one of the assailants, whom they detained with the intention of handing him over to the native authorities, and retreated to their boats. A large mob of Chinese, however—some 400 or 500—suddenly made their appearance from the village in the neighbourhood, and being well armed with gingalls opened a galling fire on the boats' crews. The latter returned the fire with their Snider rifles, but were obliged to retreat, twelve of their number being wounded and two, the boatswain and gunner, not being expected to live. The loss on the Chinese side is said to be fourteen killed and several wounded.

This accident is particularly unfortunate, in view of the recent opening of Chao-chow-fu. We anxiously await further details, but the story, so far as it reached us, throws the entire blame on the Chinese; and not even the *Times* or the *Telegraph* can impute fault to the missionaries. We have to repeat the expression of our thankfulness that Sir Harry Keppel is Admiral of the China station. It seems as if matters are approaching a culminating point—the point of war, which, as usual, must be undertaken by the power that practically opened up China to foreign trade. The mission which Mr. Burlingame heads is full of peaceful meaning no doubt, but there is a much more eloquent expression in the Gingalls and Sniders that were used at Swatow.

From private information we learn that the mob who first began the attack was composed partly of men and partly of boys—as most hostile gatherings are, especially in China. Almost every man in the *Cockchafer's* boats was wounded, more or less severely; and even the man who brought the despatches on board the *Kwang Tung*, although on duty, had his arm in a sling. The gunner and boatswain are rather dangerously hit—one having been shot through the upper part of the body (back and breast), and the other in the shoulder, the ball having lodged in the chest. In the latter case, the bullet is unfortunately so far from the reach of the surgeon's probe that fears are entertained of the possibility of its being removed; and if, as is generally the case, the ball be an iron one, very serious consequences may result. All the wounded men are in hospital, and are being carefully attended to by Dr Scott. The gunner, who is a good marksman, is said to have fired no less than four hundred rounds of the ammunition before he was hit—so that the estimate of loss on the part of the rascally natives may probably be under the mark. The gallant commander (Lieutenant Kerr) was of course exposed to the fire as much as any of his men, but it is satisfactory to know that he is unhurt. He was at least two very narrow escapes for his life,—a bullet passing over his head grazed or went through his cap, and another found a lodgment in the breast of his coat. No little excitement, as might be expected, was caused in Swatow, when the boats returned.

The gun-boat *Lezen* has already left for Swatow, and the *Rinaldo* and *Perseus* are under orders to leave with a detachment of marines from the Naval Brigade. Admiral Keppel being at Canton, the *Bouncer* will on Saturday afternoon with despatches and the usual returns by to-day's steamer. He will then proceed to Swatow in person, and, it is hoped, administer a lesson to the truculent natives of that neighbourhood which will ensure freedom from molestation to foreigners for some time to come. We congratulate the peace-party, to whose efforts in repressing any demonstrations hostile to the Chinese we owe this and a long series of outrages, committed under the impression that they can be perpetrated with impunity, upon the highly successful result of their efforts. Shining crosses *a la* Burlingame are likely to be planted (per invitation) plentifully though a rather as records of the departed who have lost their lives in defending the Exeter Hall policy than as pointing out favourable spots for missionary labours. We admit with the distinguished diplomat who represents China (in any way he likes) at the Court of St. James, that China is "stretching out her arms" to the west; but they seem to be always muzzle foremost with powder and ball within. Admiral Keppel will doubtless give a good account of the invitation he has received. So we await the next absurd howl from the "peace and porridge" advocates at home of injured Chinese innocence!

From Swatow we learn that three gentlemen have visited Toska about 50 miles to the Swatow and thence went to Keetyang where for some hours they walked about unarmed without molestation. On another occasion they visited Chew-yang where the people were also polite. Messrs. Alabaster, H. M. Consul, and Richardson, visited Chao-chow-foo and were treated with civility. Messrs. Wingate (U. S. Consul) Ashmore and Gauld, missionaries, are now on a tour to Kea-yingchow about 30 miles beyond Chao-chow-foo and they give favourable reports of the disposition of the populace; they have already been away 14 days. It would seem from these accounts that it is only in the immediate neighbourhood of Swatow that any unfavourable disposition to foreigners is manifested.

The following version of the affair was published by our contemporary in an extra:—

The *Kwang-tung*, steamer, which arrived this morning from the East Coast, brings important news from Swatow. Lieut. Kerr, of H. M. gun-boat *Cockchafer*, requiring to exercise his men in boat manœuvres, took them for a pull some eight miles, luckily in armed boats. When they passed the village of Puling, the villagers seem to have taken umbrage at the sight of the boats, flying the British ensign, and forthwith commenced pelting at them with stones. Lieut. Kerr protested against this, and landed to ask the headman addressing himself to a respectable Chinese, who it subsequently turned out, was actually the headman himself. Lieutenant Kerr asked him where the Elders were to be found; but he refused to say, and failing, being able to obtain the interview desired, Lieut. Kerr eventually determined to take the man to Swatow. This was resisted, and the braves coming to the rescue of their chief, Lieut. Kerr and his party, but were sent to the four winds by a few rounds from the Snider. Lieut. Kerr then re-embarked with the intention of returning; but he had not gone a mile, when he was met by the villagers of Puling Ontingpin, and Tantun (who are in league,) who had cut across a neck of land to intercept him, and a murderous fire was poured into the boats from the high banks, wounding eleven, two of them severely. The fire was returned, and it is reported that four villagers were killed and thirty wounded. Fortunately none of the men in the boat were killed. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken and severe punishment be inflicted upon the villagers at Ontingpin, which lies on the bank of the river, through which much of the foreign traffic with the city lies. It is understood that a gun-boat is to be sent at once to Canton, to take despatches to the Admiral, who left this morning for that place.

HOBART PASHA.

The Vienna *Presse* tells the following story of Hobart Pasha, and we leave the responsibility of it to that organ. No less than twelve times he is said to have broken the blockade of Charleston, each time under circumstances of great danger. He, in consequence of this, published his reminiscences under the title of "Never Caught." When the Turks a few weeks ago sent him to Crete in order to destroy the *Enosis*, the Russian Minister, General Ignatieff, made energetic efforts to retain him at Constantinople. Political arguments being unavailing, an action for debt was at last brought against him, in the hope that he would be imprisoned, or, at all events, detained. But this device, too, was frustrated, and he got away safely. Arriving on board his ship, his first act was to forward to the Russian Ambassador, together with a polite message, his little work entitled, "Never Caught."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FIELD ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.

One of our contemporaries a few mornings since, in an article on the new field artillery for India, gravely announced that "the cost of a projectile on the polygonal system amounts only to one-fifth of the price of the studded Woolwich ammunition." That is to say, assuming the cost of 100 rounds of 12 pounder common shell, fitted with studs on the Woolwich system, to be £20 we may expect to be furnished with 100 polygonal shells for £4! Now, as far as weight of metal and expense of casting is concerned, we do not see much difference between one system and another. A common shell, whatever may be the system of rifling, is simply a cast-iron envelope to contain a bursting charge. The Armstrong and Whitworth Committee make the following remark in allusion to the relative cost of different projectiles:—"The body of the shell, which in all cases is of cast-iron, and nearly of the same weight, and which may therefore be assumed to cost in its rude state about the same amount for each system." Are we to suppose, therefore, that it is the fitting of the studs which makes the great difference? It appears, however, from the report of the committee above alluded to that they "have ascertained that the cost of preparing the exterior of the shells would be as follows for 100 rounds:—Whitworth, £1 2s. 11d.; muzzle-loading Armstrong, £2 0s. 7d." The actual cost, therefore, of 100 studded over 100 polygonal shells would, according to this, be 17s. 8d. There is a wide difference between this and "five to one." We have no intention here of entering into an argument on the subject of polygonal versus Woolwich rifling. We will only remark that the former is essentially a small-bore system, and, however well adapted for a "Kentucky rifle," is not at all the most suitable for field artillery, where *capacity* of projectile is one of the chief requirements.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

The statistics of health of the European troops in India for the year 1867 are discouraging to those who maintain that the English constitution is well adapted to the Indian climate. The deaths in ten months were in the proportion of 30·95 per thousand, cholera having caused not far from one-half of the total mortality. Liver disease, dysentery, and fever also made great ravages—the admissions into hospital from fever alone amounting to 465 per thousand. The total loss from invaliding and death was 78·23 per thousand. With reference to cholera, an Indian medical journal points out that the death-rate is steadily increasing. "Forty years ago," says our contemporary, "its victims were one in five of those attacked, and now these are multiplied threefold." Seventy per cent. of the persons attacked die under the disease. The chances are three to one against the recovery of a patient. These facts are not in favour of the view which is sometimes put forward that a man ought to be as healthy and as long-lived in India as in any part of the world.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CASE OF THE RITUALISTS.

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie has addressed the following letter to *The Times*:—

Sir,—If you can spare any space in the *Mail*, I shall be glad to say a few words. There is great danger lest, while thinking of the particular ruling of the present report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, we lose sight of the great principles which are involved in it, and the line of action which, I venture to think, is necessitated by it. On the first point there must be a great diversity of feeling. Some men in the Church of England, of thoroughly Catholic mind as to doctrine, positively dislike all expression of doctrine by way of ceremonial. Others agree with us entirely as to the principle of ceremonial, but have never become used to it—at least, in the form of altar lights. Neither of these can be aggrieved by the actual finding of the Court in the same way that we are, though all of them must be outraged by the injustice done. I am not going to examine the judgment, but to notice one point on the face of it which ought to draw all Catholics together. It is the one to which reference has been so often made—namely, the marked and deliberate way in which the argument on which the decision is based cuts us off, as far as the act of a mere civil court can do so, from Catholic tradition. Now, this Catholic tradition is the thing, and the only thing, on which the Church of England professes to stand. It is her one defence for the Reformation. A most ample defence it is. Here comes the Privy Council with a bold assumption of the very opposite. What are we to do? We have been talking a long time. What are we now to do?

Well, how stands the case? We are told that we bore the Gorham case, we bore the *Essays and Reviews* case, and why should we not bear this, which only touches the outside of things, not the heart of doctrine? For one thing, it may be answered that it is "the last straw which breaks the camel's back." The injustice which we have had to bear has been cumulative, and if this be (as people say it is) but a straw, yet it may make up the sum of injustice to be beyond endurance. But, more than this, we did not bear the Gorham case, for we have ever since been doing the very things which the Privy Council told us not to do—preaching that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is not an open question, but the essential truth of Christ, and the only honest sense of the Articles of the Church of England. We did not bear the judgment in the *Essays and Reviews* case, for we have, ever since it was delivered, made a point of teaching more fully than before the duty of every English Churchman to believe and teach the doctrine therein assailed—namely, the inspiration and infallibility of Holy Scripture, and the truth of our Lord's teaching about the eternal world. If we ever had accepted these judgments, we should have been guilty of heresy. We are told to wait till doctrine is attacked. And how will the enemy attack doctrine? Why, by cutting away, bit by bit, the outward expression of doctrine. In the meantime, we are to stand quiet, though in danger of being called upon to break our ordination vows on some matter which to the lay mind looks trivial, though to us essential, and that by a Court which has no spiritual jurisdiction over us, and whose decrees, therefore, cannot bind us *in foro conscientiæ* in matters spiritual. The Privy Council may tell me to do what it pleases, but I cannot plead its decrees before the last great Court of Final Appeal. What is to be done?

I venture to answer, two things,—

1. We have talked about a reform of the Ecclesiastical Law Courts; why do we not insist upon it? It is a question which just now touches us specially, but it is not one which belongs more to one section of the Church than another. If we are groaning under the injustice of being told that the Church of England has no supernatural existence, our brethren who do not see as we do the sacramental teaching of the Church are most reasonably outraged at the threat of being compelled to "perform" the service for Holy Communion in a way which to them would be most unreal. If the Gorham case was an offence to us, the *Essays and Reviews* case is equally so to them, in common with us; and the St. Barnabas case to them apart from us. Doubtless, moreover, if some one shall be tried for teaching that our blessed Lord forbids lights to be burnt in His honour would gladly complete its work by acquitting the blasphemer. At any rate, I venture to call upon Churchmen to begin at once and stick to the work of insisting upon properly-constituted Ecclesiastical Courts, in which Church law may be impartially and equitably administered by men really learned in the matter on which they are called to adjudicate. Would it be tolerated that Judges should sit in the Court of Bankruptcy who did not know the difference between a debtor and a creditor? Why, then, should matters which affect our consciences be tried by men whose ignorance of the questions laid before them is (not through their own fault, but by the force of circumstances) perhaps even as deep? As Englishmen, let us appeal to the Crown, the Parliament, the Convocation; use every influence which we can bring to bear on individuals, either in office or in opposition, with the view to obtain for the Church really Church Courts for Church causes as long the Establishment lasts.

2. And this brings me to the second thing to be done. I suppose every one has more or less been thinking over the question of Establishments. If I may judge from the reception which was given to a few words of mine at the meeting of Tuesday, in Freemasons' Tavern, the conviction is gaining ground that the time has come for the Church to claim deliverance from the yoke of State control. I do not believe it to be a question belonging to any political school, for I constantly find myself at one on this point with men of views differing as widely as possible from one another and myself on political questions. Even if we look at the matter from a State point of view, the principle for which I contend lies deeper than any differences of modern politics; for, thus regarded, an equitable union of Church and State is only possible when the two terms are co-extensive. In any other case, one of two difficulties will arise—either the influence of the Church in the affairs of State will be a burden to those subjects of the State who do not belong to her pale, or else (which is the more probable alternative) the yoke of the State will press heavily upon the conscience of the Church. The English Establishment dates from a time when the two were co-extensive, and a continuance of this condition was assumed at the Reformation, but has not been realized, nor will any one dare to predict that it is likely to be realized. So then even from this point of view the union of Church and State is an anachronism, and ought to be swept away. But it is in the interest of religion solely, not in that of politics, that the question has to be viewed by us. What right has the Spouse of Christ to ally herself with the powers of the world? Surely to do so is to commit that terrible spiritual adultery against which the Lord has so often warned her. If the state be unbelieving—and I suppose no one wishes to impose upon the ruling bodies in the English State (except upon the Crown itself) the name of Christian—the very idea is an offence to the dullest spiritual instinct; and yet if we take the opposite hypothesis, we shall, I think, find it worse. A Christian State is the child of the Church. It is of the Church in such a State that each individual is "begotten again of God in Christ Jesus;" it is by her that each is fed; by her prayer and blessing that all State acts seek for help from God; by her anointing that the Sovereign is set apart for the high functions of Government. Can we, then, defend adultery between a mother and her son? Such I believe to be, and always to have been, the nature of union between Church and State. Doubtless, the States owes to the Church all affectionate care and support that a dutiful son can give to his mother; but this is not the theory of Establishment. The Jewish Church began to fall from God, and ultimately sank into idolatry, from the time that it became an Establishment in the reign of Saul. The reign of Constantine was the beginning of the decline of Christianity in spiritual things quite as much as it was the beginning of its rise in temporal grandeur. Nor do I think that the State has suffered less than the Church from the alliance. But I must not prolong my letter by discussion of this question. Let us, then, as citizens as well as Churchmen, move every power to obtain a dissolution of this ungodly alliance. Why should not petitions to Parliament and memorials to Convocation be ready by the commencement of the Session then by the time Parliament meets again, after Easter, other memorials might be ready, and thus the question be thoroughly ventilated. I feel that it is impossible to urge this matter too strongly. The limits of a letter in your columns prevent me from doing more than barely indicate crudely some of the thoughts which have long been in my own mind. I trust other hands more able than mine will take up the subject, and show further grounds for the action which seems so desirable. Once free from State control, we shall begin, I trust, to feel as a body, and not merely as individuals, that we belong to a kingdom which "is not of this world." Our bishops will know that their power is that of the servants of *Christ*, not of Lords of Parliament; we of the clergy shall be free from the temptations to worldly gain and ambition with which an Establishment surrounds men; and our people will receive or reject us for *Christ's* sake, not as ministers appointed by the State.

One word more, and I have done. It is a great blessing to find that "secession" does not appear to suggest itself to the minds of people generally as a possible solution of our present difficulties. Lest, however, some should be seized with that fear which "is nothing else but the betraying of the succours which reason offers," I would beg all English Churchmen to remember that it is in the Church of England that they must win or lose for Christ. Let us, for our dear Lord's sake, have no faint-hearted desertion, but let us see all our brethren taking courage out of defeat, and rallying themselves in their proper posts for the glorious contest which is before them—freedom for the Church of their fathers.—Yours faithfully,

A. H. Mackonochie.

St. Alban's Clergy-house, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C., Jan. 41.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.
Agencies at
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Agra.	Kurrachee.
Calcutta	Lahore.
Madras.	Bombay.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2 "
3	do.	1/11 15/16 "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 13/16 "
On demand		1/11¾ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies regarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do.		2s. 0d. "
" 3 do.		1s. 11 15/16d. "
" 2 do.		1s. 11 7/8d. "
" 1 do.		1s. 11 13/16d. "
On demand		1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do.		"
On Ireland do.		2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	"
3 do.	3	"

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

Bombay Agency
Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d. "

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on monthly balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hone in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission and ½ per cent. on the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. James Douglas, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3 "
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18 "
Clarets	'Medoc'	" 10 "
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12 "

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 WhiteCapsule	" 32	" 17
SHERRIES.	" 3 Green Seal	" 32	" —
	" 1 Ruby Capsule	" 40	" 21
	" 3 "Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	" 25	" 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	" 15	" —
	" 3 "	" 20	" 11
	" 2 c Blue Capsule	" 24	" 13
	" 2 "	" 30	" 16
	" 2 Yellow Capsule	" 36	" 19
	" 1 Two headed Eagle	" 40	" 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive.)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London,

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tövey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

SEASON of 1869!

THE VALLEY of CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,

Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,

MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,

respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES

to meet the requirements of Visitors to

CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE

offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagnères de Bigorre—Bagnères de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo —Hyères—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.—Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs.	27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	" "	27 "
Fine Pale	" "	29 "
Superior Port	" "	27 "
Do. do.	Pints. "	14 "
Brandy	"	32 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of

WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,

in Cases of 1 dozen each.

Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
PALE DINNER.

A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
VINCE PASTO.

A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.

A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. and C. White and Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.

The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

SOLE AGENTS.

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines, which they unhesitatingly assert to be unequalled, both for quality and moderation of price, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine Trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES

of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4¼, and 4½ inch per pair	9	10 0

CONCAVE

For the relief of short sight.

(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin "	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin "	27 0	30 0

CONVEX:

For the assistance of aged or long sight.

(The Power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from 60 to 5.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin "	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin "	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES

Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,

CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord Each	3 8	4 6
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell "	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,

Of carefully selected and perfect Glass.

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.

Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin per pair 9 0